

HALTMAR, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Disease of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by  
Viruses and Rickettsiae.

R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1958, 21587.

Author : Haltmar, Stanislav.

Inst :

Title : Experimental Vaccination Against Foot-and-Mouth  
Disease.

Orig Pub: Nas chov., 1957, No 11, 308-309.

Abstract: Description is given of successful results obtained  
by vaccination of 210 heads of large horned cattle  
of various age groups with a 5 ml dose of concentra-  
ted aluminum hydroxide vaccine.

Card : 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000617800015-6

HALTENWANGER, Petro, correspondent

Excavating record. Constr Buc 16 no. 74871 9 May '64.

RADVANYI, Iosif, technician (tg. Mures); MUSAT, Gheorghe (Braila); HALTEN-  
WANGER, Petre, economist (Piatra Neamt); PAUN, Gh. (Craiova)

Winter must not hamper the construction site activity. Constr  
Buc 15 no.726:3 7 D '63.

HALTENWANGER, Petre, planificator; ARADEANU-BERA, G.

Reduced terms. Constr Buc 15 no.729:1 28 D'63.

HALTENWANGER, Petre

Beyond the annual plan of the brigade. Constr Buc 15 no.723:1  
16 N '63.

1. Seful serviciului planificarii de la grupul de santiere  
Bistrita-aval al I.C.H.

HALTENWANGER, Petre, economist

Contribution of the young men. Const Buc 16 no.732:1  
18 Ja'64.

HALTENWANGER, P.

Continuous improvement of labor organization in brigades. Munca  
sindic 7 no.11:60 N '63.

1. Seful serviciului plan si organizarea muncii de la Grupul de  
santiere "Bistrita-Aval" Stejaru.

HALTENWANGER, I.

Cyclic graph used successfully by constructors of the tunnel  
in Ficz. p. 8. TEHNICA NOUA (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor  
si Tehnicienilor) Bucuresti. Vol. 3, No. 30, Jan. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956



ILLEGIBLE

85444

F/046/60/005/004/004/007  
A222/A026

Radiation Protection Measurements of Gamma Radiation of Various Radioisotopes by Means of the Photographic Method

Foton Roentgen Super films are most suitable for dosimetric purposes. A dose of 100 mr produces the relatively greatest exposure density. a dose of 400 mr induces the smallest density variations for different isotopes and the desired density is obtained at a dose of 1,000 mr with a relatively low dispersion. It was further established that the film test method makes possible only approximated irradiation checks of persons working with several kinds of isotopes at a time, because of different film response to irradiation by different isotopes. On the other hand, the method ensures satisfactory and accurate results in case of only one type isotope or isotopes of similar radiation energies. A radiation test film cartridge made by the Instytut Elektrotechniki ( Institute of Electrical Engineering) is shown in Figure 1. There are 3 tables and 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Elektrotechniki, Warszawa, Zakład Radiologii Przemysłowej  
(Institute of Electrical Engineering, Warsaw, Department of Industrial Radiology)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1959

Card 3/3

85444

P/046/60/005/004/004/007  
A222/A026

## Radiation Protection Measurements of Gamma Radiation of Various Radioisotopes by Means of the Photographic Method

minutes at 20°C in a "Poton Roentgen" developer. The dependence of exposure density on doses (exposure-density curves) for various films and film-and-foil combinations are presented in Figures 3 through 9. The identification numbers of the curves are code numbers of film and/or film-foil combinations as explained in Table 2. The conclusions of the test were: 1) No ideal exposure-density curve was established for any of the film-foil combinations. (The ideal film-and-foil combination was expected to have a straight characteristic section for doses between 100 and 1,000 mr and film densities between 1 and 2). A possible explanation for the failure is that only a few kinds of film were at hand. 2) The use of salt foils produced excessive contrast and shifted the test range of from 100 to 1,000 mr into an unfavorable exposure-density range. 3) Roentgen films used without amplification foils did not produce satisfactory results, because the densities obtained were lower than  $D = 1$ . 4) Lead foils were established as useful, because in conjunction with films of proper sensitivity they produced exposure densities within the required test range. The comparison of exposure-density curves of various films in conjunction with lead foils 0.2 ± 0.2 mm (Fig. 9) shows that

Card 2/3

85444

P/046/60/005/004/004/007  
A222/A026

21.5300

AUTHORS: Domanus, Józef; Halski, Leszek

TITLE: <sup>19</sup> Radiation Protection Measurements of Gamma Radiation of Various Radioisotopes by Means of the Photographic Method

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 227 - 238

TEXT: The German-language article is a report presented at the 2nd Conference on Scientific and Applied Photography in September 1959 in Budapest. The paper deals with test films as a means of radiation safety in industrial defectoscopy. General data (half life, radiation intensity, thickness of materials subjected to defectoscopy tests) of gamma-type radioisotopes (Tm 170, Ir 192, Cs 137, Co 60, Eu 152 + 154, Ra <sup>226</sup>) used in pertinent tests are presented in Table 1. Various films and cover foils were subjected to tests in order to establish the film and foil combination with the most suitable exposure-density curve. The tests involved all pertinent films used in Poland, such as Foton Roentgen (16° CUK), Foton Roentgen Super (44° CUK), and the GDR-made Agfa Texo R and Agfa Texo S. Among amplification foils tested were lead foils (0.2 + 0.2 mm Pb), salt foils Perlux M 100G and Perlux M 200G. All irradiated films were developed for 5 min.

Card 1/3

HALSKI, L.

URBANSK, Tadeusz; BELZECKI, Czeslaw; CHECHELSKA, Bozena; CHYLINSKA, Barbara;  
DABROWSKA, Halina; FALCCKI, Jerzy; GURNE, Daniela; HALSKI, Leszek;  
MALINOWSKI, Stanislaw; SERAFINOWA, Barbara; ZYLowski, Jerzy; SLOPEK,  
Stefan; KAMIENSKA, Irena; VENULET, Jan; JANOWIEC, Mieczyslaw; JAKIMOWSKA,  
Krystyna; URBANSKA, Alicja; KUZNIEWICOW, Anatol

Searching for new anti-tuberculosis drugs. Gruzlica 26 no.11:889-917  
Nov 58.

1. Z Zakladu Syntezy Lekow Instytutu Gruzlicy Kierownik Zakladu: prof.  
dr T. Urbanski Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr J. Misiewicz Pracownia Synt.  
Lekow Przeciwgruzliczych, Warszawa, ul. Koszykowa 75.

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy,  
investigation of 300 cpds. for anti-tuberc. eff. (Pol))

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11271.

for 48 hrs for 28-34°, the solution is filtered, and washed with alcohol. The yield of III is 32.3%, mp 131-134°.

Card : 2/2

*HALSKI, L.*

POLAND/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11271.

Author : Urbanaki, T., Falecki, J., and Halski, L.

Inst : (unintelligible) but, (unintelligible)

Title : Synthesis of the Disulfide of Bis-(2,2'-carbomethoxy-phenyl) by the Oxidation of Methyl Ester of 2-Mercapto-benzoic Acid in the Presence of Hydroxyl-amine.

Orig Pub: Roczniki Chem, 30, No 3, 969-972 (1956) (in Polish with English summary)

Abstract: Research on the synthesis of 2-mercaptobenzene hydroxamic acid has shown that the methyl ester of 2-mercaptobenzoic acid (I) does not react with hydroxylamine (II) in alcohol and water and on reaction with anhydrous II forms the disulfide of bis-(2,2'-carbomethoxyphenyl) (III). Preparation: 1.10 gms II and 1.21 gms I are allowed to stand

Card : 1/2

HALSKI, Leszek

URBANSKI, Tadeusz; MALINOWSKI, Stanislaw; SKOWRONSKA-SERAFINOWA, Barbara;  
CHECHELSKA, Bozena; DABROWSKA, Halina; FALECKI, Jerzy; GURNE,  
Daniela; HALSKI, Leszek; SLOPEK, Stefan; KAMIENSKA, Irena;  
VENULET, JET; JAKIMOWSKA, Krystyna; URBANSKA, Alicja

Search for new antituberculous agents. Gruzlica 22 no.10:681-690  
Oct 54.

1. Z Oddzialu Syntezy Lekow Instytutu Gruzlicy; kierownik prof. dr.  
T.Urbanski, dyrektor: prof. dr. J.Misiewicz.

(CHEMOTHERAPY, in various diseases  
tuberc., progr.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy  
antituberc. agents, research)



HALSKI, LESZEK

Preparation of isonicotinic acid hydrazide. Tadeusz  
Halski, Zdzislaw Bielecki, Danuta Gdura, Leszek  
Halski, Miroslaw Maciejewski, Barbara Soroczynska  
and Andrzej Zdzienicka (Inst. Chemol. and  
Technol., Warsaw, Poland) J. Org. Chem. 44, 161-4 (1979)  
 (English summary) — Improvements have been made in the  
 existing methods of synthesis for isonicotinic acid hydra-  
 zide (I), etc., in the presence of methylpyridine (II), (C.A. 42,  
 16012), isonicotinic acid (III), (C.A. 45, 3225), III Et ester  
 (IV), (C.A. 39, 704) and the hydrazide (Meyer and Mally,  
 C.A. 5, 2078). The main improvements are: sepn. of the  
 oily layer made in a separatory funnel, followed by frac-  
 tional distn. instead of steam distn.; in the isolation of II,  
 direct pptn. of III upon acidifying the soln. by reducing  
 to 0.5 vol. the water used when oxidizing with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ ;  
 economy in the use of ether to extract IV; neutralization  
 with  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  instead of first the pH of 3.0 to recover unchanged  
 III (about 15%); then to pH 7.5 to obtain IV.  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$   
 (40-50%) in 5% excess was used to prep. I from IV. To  
 obtain colorless and odorless I, very slow cooling and careful  
 washing of the pptd. I with alk. and then ether is necessary,  
 although the 1st crop can be applied directly to clinical use.  
 Clayton F. Holowny.

HALSKI, Henryk; GRUDNIEWSKI, Jerzy

Andersen's technique in the treatment of leg length discrepancy.  
Chir. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 28 no.7:1013-1017 '63

1. Z Kliniki Rehabilitacji Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie,  
Konstancin (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Weiss.

WEISS, Marian, doc. dr.; HALSKI, Henryk

Results of treatment for scoliosis in adolescents by Gotrel-  
Cruca's technique. Chir. narwad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 28 no.7:  
889-895 '63

1. Z Kliniki Rehabilitacji Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie,  
Konstancin (Kierownik: doc. dr. M. Weiss).

HALSKI, Henryk; GRUDNIEWSKI, Jozef

Results of observations on the stimulation of the longitudinal bone growth. Chir. narz. ruchu ortop. polska 27 no.1:117-125 '62.

1. 7e Szpitala Chirurgii Kostnej w Konstancinie Dyrektor: doc. dr M.Weiss.  
(BONE AND BONES physiol) (GROWTH)

HALSKI, Henryk

Results of the treatment of osteochondritis after blood reposition  
of congenital hip dislocation. Chir.narz.ruchu ortop.polska 25  
no.3:259-264 '60.

1. Ze Szpitala Chirurgii Kostnej w Konstancinie Dyrektor: doc  
dr M.Weiss  
(HIP fract & disloc)  
(OSTEOCHONDritis etiol)

HAISKI, D. and GEDNIEWSKI, Jozef

Further observations on bone elongation by Anderson's method.  
Cm. narzad. ruchu ortop. Pol. 30 no. 4:437-442 1965.

1. Z Kliniki Rehabilitacji AM w Warszawie - Konstancin  
(Kierownik: doc. dr. med. M. Weiss).

HALSKI, Henryk (Konstancin, poczta Skolimów, ul. Piasta 16).

Rare fracture of the ankle-bone. Polski przegl. chir. 30 no.3:289-293  
Mr '58

1. Ze Szpitala Chirurgii Kostnej w Konstancinie. Dyrektor: dr M.A. Weiss.  
(ASTRAGALUS, fract.  
surg., case report (Pol))

RE, intent

The British cons. about (London from 1941 to 1945).



HAISKI, Antoni

New mining exposition in the Museum of Technology in Warsaw.  
Wiadom gorn 15 no. 4:144-145 Ap '64.

DUMITRESCU, Sergiu; HALPERN, Izu

Spectrographic coring device with photomultiplier. Automatica  
electronica 6 no.5:223-226 S-O '62.

POLACZEK, Andrzej, HALPERN, Aleksander

The effect of electron donors on the isotopic exchange between aluminum (III), gallium (III), and indium (III) iodides and alkyl iodides. Nukleonika 8 no.10:667-671 '63.

1. Department of Nuclear Chemistry, University, Warsaw (for Polaczek). 2. Department of Radiochemistry, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw 9 (for Halpern).

HALPERN, Aleksander

Separation of iodides, iodates and periodates by the paper chromatography.  
Nukleonika 6 no. 2:107-111 '61.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa,  
Department of Radiochemistry.

The chemical effects of...

27157

P/046/60/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

these mechanisms are applicable to other polyvalent atoms. There are 10 tables and 22 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: R. A. Sharp: GA--617 (1958); J. C. W. Chien, J. E. Willard: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 79, 4872 (1957); A. G. Maddock, N. Sutini: Trans. Faraday Soc. 51, 184 (1955); J. E. Willard: Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci. 3, 193 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa, Department of Radiochemistry

SUBMITTED: September, 1960

Card 6/6

The chemical effects of...

27157

P/046/60/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

Primary retention contributes little to the formation of various derivatives; its contribution, however, increases with the decrease in the number of bonds. Hot processes contribute little to yield of tri-derivatives in both TPA and TBP. In di-derivatives, they are of intermediate importance, while in the formation of mono-derivatives they play a dominant role. Experimental results suggest that hot exchange mechanism can also occur, but the probability of this happening decreases as the number of bonds increases. Thermal reaction does not generally lead to the formation of non-derivatives; tri-derivatives, however, are predominantly formed by them. Di-derivatives may or may not be formed by thermal reaction, depending on viscosity and the diffusion coefficients of the radicals in the system. This is supported by the temperature dependence of the activity distribution of TBP in the presence of scavengers. The authors conclude that individual bonds are reformed by two distinct mechanisms: the first bond by a reaction in the hot region (region of high radical or excited molecule concentration), the third by a reaction in the diffuse region. The second bond can be reformed by both mechanisms depending on the properties of the system. It is also suggested that

Card 5/6

27157 P/046/00/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

The chemical effects of...

A. The contribution from various processes to the yield of individual products as the percentage of total arsenic activity

Type of process	Organic forms					
	tri-		di-		mono-	
	As	P	As	P	As	P
Bond rupture failure	1-2	4	2	26	1-6	30
Hot reactions	0	2	5		16	
Thermal reactions	14	15	16	1	0	0

B. The contribution from various processes to the yield of individual products as the percentage of this yield

Type of process	Organic forms					
	tri-		di-		mono-	
	As	P	As	P	As	P
Bond rupture failure	13	19	10	96	4	100
Hot reactions	0	9.5	21		96	
Thermal reactions	87	71	69	4	0	0

Table 8

27157 F/046/60/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

The chemical effects of...

also include hot exchange processes. To discriminate between them, the yield must be measured in very dilute and concentrated solutions. The activity distribution between mono-, di- and tri-phenyl derivatives of arsenic, after neutron activation of triphenylarsenic (TFA) in benzene, were determined. The thermal reaction yields were found from the decrease in activity under the influence of a scavenger. Hot reaction yields were evaluated from results obtained using  $\text{AsCl}_3$  in benzene. X

From these results, the primary retentions were calculated. A similar procedure was adopted for tri-n-butyl phosphate (TBP). The results for all processes are summarized in Table 8.

Card 3/6



The chemical effects of...

27157

P/046/60/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

temperature etc.]. The magnitude of the primary retention must, therefore, be determined in dilute solutions in the presence of a scavenger. The diluent must be such so as not to form the parent substance with the recoil atom. It can also be calculated theoretically by the "random walk" method. If neither of these methods is applicable, then the primary retention is found from the difference between total yield and the yield from the hot and thermal reactions. If the yield of a given product is decreased by the presence of a scavenger and is effected by temperature, then it may be assumed that the decrease in the yield equals the contribution of the thermal reaction to the total yield. Should the presence of a scavenger not affect the yield it may be assumed that the product is formed by a hot reaction or by bond rupture failure. Thus, the yield of a hot reaction is the difference between total yield in the presence of a scavenger and the yield of the primary retention. The yield of a hot reaction (e.g., investigation of phenylarsenic compounds) can be found by activating a given element as a simple inorganic compound (e.g.,  $\text{AsCl}_3$ ) in the presence of a scavenger, where the diluent ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_6$ ) can form the parent molecule with the recoil atom. Hot reactions may

Card 2/6

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#7157

P/046/60/005/010/006/009  
D246/D302

AUTHORS: Sierkierska, Krystyna E., Halpern, Aleksander, and  
Siuda, Andrzej

TITLE: The chemical effects of nuclear transformations of  
polyvalent atoms in organic liquids

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 10, 1960, 635-646

TEXT: Most studies of chemical effects of thermal neutron capture  
in organic media have been concerned with hot halogens, little attention  
being given to polyvalent atoms. With the latter, the primary retention  
depends on the rupture of several bonds of the parent molecule. The  
recoil atom can reform more than one organic bond either in a single act  
or stepwise, each step differing in the region of the reaction and the  
energy of the recoil atom. In trivalent atoms, the primary retention may  
have three forms depending on whether one, two or three bonds are rup-  
tured which, in turn, depend on the bond energy, the structure of the  
parent molecule and the feature of the nuclear transformation [Abstract-  
or's note: It does not depend on the presence of a scavenger, on dilution,

Card 1/6

The Chemical State of the Decay Products of  $\text{Se}^{72}$  SOV/78-4-5-46/46

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk  
(Institute for Nuclear Research of the Polish Academy  
of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1958

Card 2/2

HALPERN, A.

21(1), 21(5)

307/76-4-5-43/46

AUTHOR: Khal'pern, A.

TITLE: The Chemical State of the Decay Products of  $\text{Se}^{72}$   
(Khimicheskoye sostoyaniye produktov raspada  $\text{Se}^{72}$ )

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5,  
pp 1205-1208 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The decay product of  $\text{Se}^{72}$  is  $\text{As}^{72}$ . The decay scheme of  $\text{Se}^{72}$  was not completely determined. It was found that at  $20^\circ\text{C}$   $\text{As}^{72}$  occurs in average quantities of 44.3% in the trivalent and 55.7% in the pentavalent state; at the temperature of liquid nitrogen 34.3%  $\text{As}^{\text{III}}$  and 65.7%  $\text{As}^{\text{V}}$  was found. The results obtained are shown by a table. In the experimental part of the paper the production of  $\text{Se}^{72}$  in the radioactive purest state, the separation of  $\text{As}^{\text{III}}$  and  $\text{As}^{\text{V}}$ , as well as measurement of radioactivity were discussed. It is shown that after final stabilization no elementary arsenic exists in the decay product of  $\text{Se}^{72}$ . There are 1 table and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 1/2

*Handwritten:* Halpern, J. G. (1956)

Distr: 4E2c

19  
Investigation of exchange reactions in a solid-vapor system by radioactive tracers. I. The system: solid Hg, Br, gaseous Br<sub>2</sub>. Jerzy Derz, Jerzy Haber, Aleksander Holczer, and Andrzej Polaczek (Akad. Górniczo-Hutnicza, Kraków, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Akad. Górniczo-Hutniczej* No. 8, *Ceramika* No. 1, 13-18(1956)(English summary).—Radioactive Hg-Br, contg. Br<sup>203</sup> and Br<sup>76</sup> was equilibrated with gaseous Br<sub>2</sub> at 20-190°. An exchange of 25 ± 5% of Br atoms was calcd. and found to be independent of temp. This indicated that mainly the surface of the sample was involved. J. Stecki

*Handwritten:* 2K Br<sup>2</sup>

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry. Isotopes.

P-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42470.

2 . 10 neutrons/second is made of Pt-ampules containing 150 mg Ra in 300 g comminuted Be. Neutrons were decelerated to thermal velocities with a paraffin diaphragm. To obtain  $I^{128}$ ,  $CH_3I$  was activated (duration of activation 2 hours), to obtain  $Br^{80}$  --  $CH_3Br$  (I),  $C_2H_5Br$  (II) or II with 10% added  $C_2H_5NH_2$  (III) (duration of activation about 22 hours). The preparations were enriched by the method of Szilard and Chalmers: to separate the unrestrained portion of radioactive isotope use was made of extraction with 1.5 N NaOH. Restraining coefficient of  $I^{128}$  is 51%, that of  $Br^{80}$  obtained by activation of I, II or II + III, 46, 52 and 21%, respectively. Enrichment coefficient of  $I^{128}$  is  $3 \cdot 10^4$ , that of  $Br^{80}$  produced from II + III, approximately  $10^4$ .

Card : 2/2

POLAND/Physical Chemistry. Radiochemistry. Isotopes.

D-7

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 42470.

Author : Zlotowski Ignacy, Halpern Aleksander, Polaczek  
Andrzej

Inst : Jagiellonski University.

Title : Production of Radioactive Preparations Enriched by  
the Method of Szilard and Chalmers. I. Production  
of Radioactive Preparations of Iodine and Bromine.

Orig Pub: Zesz. nauk. Uniw. Jagiellonskiego. Mat., fiz., chem.,  
1955, No 1, 65-81.

Abstract: The possibility has been ascertained of producing  
radioactive preparations of Br and I having an  
absolute activity of 0.3-0.5  $\mu$ -Curie by means of  
a small Ra-Be-source in accordance with (n,  $\gamma$ )  
reaction. The source having an activity of about

Card : 1/ 2

Halpern, A.

POL.

Isotopic exchange of bromine atoms between crystalline  $Hg_2Br_2$  and gaseous bromine. J. Deren, J. Halpern, A. Halpern, and A. Polaczek (Jagellonian Univ., Cracow). *Rozprawy Chem.* 28, 1173-1174 (1954) (English summary). The extent of isotopic exchange of Br atoms between crystalline  $Hg_2Br_2$  and gaseous Br was studied by use of radioactive tracers. Pptd.  $Hg_2Br_2$  contg. radioactive Br couled. by the Szilard-Chalmers method was heated to various temps. up to 100° in an atm. of inactive gaseous Br for 1.5 hrs. 20-30% of radioactive Br passed from solid to gaseous phase. The isotopic exchange was not appreciably affected by temp.; this indicated that the exchange mainly occurred on the surface of the sample. Sylvia Nowinska

Handwritten initials or signature.



HALOVA, O.

Calculation of rotationally vibrational energy of HDO molecule.  
Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 15 no.4:267-275 '65.

1. Institute of Chemical Technology, Prague 6, Technicka  
1905. Submitted May 18, 1964.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 12730

and rotation. The quantities contained in the Hamiltonian were calculated for the molecules  $X_2Y_2Z_2$  and listed in the table.

If the terms of the Hamiltonian are arranged by orders of magnitude, one can find in the second approximation the matrix element of the total energy with the aid of diagonalization of the contributions from the Hamiltonians of the zero, first, and second order. The rotational-vibrational constants that characterize the molecule have been determined. As applied to the molecule  $X_2Y_2Z_2$ , we obtain values that differ from zero, and these are listed in the table. -- Author's resume.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1959, 12730

Author : Halova, Olga

Inst : Chemical Technological College, Prague, Czechoslovakia

Title : Rotational Vibrational Energy of Plane Symmetrical  
Molecule  $X_2Y_2Z_2$ .

Orig Pub : Chekhosl. fiz. Zh., 1958, 8, No 4, 471-484

Abstract : To determine the rotational-vibrational energy of a plane symmetrical molecule  $X_2Y_2Z_2$ , it is necessary first to represent the kinetic and potential energy in normal coordinates. A table for the transfer coefficient between the rectangular and normal coordinate is obtained. A quantum-mechanical Hamiltonian has been applied to the given molecule in the form derived by Wilson and Howard, a Hamiltonian that includes the effect of the vibration

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Physics of the Molecule D-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1959, No 5394

Author : Halova Olga

Inst : -

Title : Rotational-Vibrational Energy of a Plane Symmetrical  
Molecule  $X_2Y_2Z_2$ .

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1958, 8, No 3, 285-298

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

HALOVA, OLGA

CUTCH

Potential and dynamic constants of compounds of the series  $\text{GeCl}_4$ ,  $\text{GeCl}_3\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{GeCl}_2\text{Br}_2$ ,  $\text{GeClBr}_3$ , and  $\text{GeBr}_4$ . Olga Halová (Vysoká škola chem. technol., Prague). Chem. Zvesti, 49, 640-7 (1955). The potential and dynamic const. of the general quadratic potential function were computed from the published exper. data for the series of mols.:  $\text{GeCl}_4$ ,  $\text{GeCl}_3\text{Br}$ ,  $\text{GeCl}_2\text{Br}_2$ ,  $\text{GeClBr}_3$ , and  $\text{GeBr}_4$ . Consistent sets of potential and dynamic const. were obtained that reproduce the observed Raman frequencies with an av. error of  $\pm 0.02\%$  and  $\pm 0.1\%$ . E. Röss

24

HALOVA, O.

Potential and dynamic constants of compounds of the  
series  $\text{GeCl}_4\text{Br}_x$ . Olga Halova. Collection Czechoslov.  
Chem. Commun. 20, 1205-1206 (1965) (in English).--See C.A.  
49, 12050d. P. I. C.

PM

HALOVA, M.; KAROLYI, T.

Blood picture changes during the course of labor. Cesk. gyn. 23 [37]  
no.7:547-552 Oct 58.

1. V Gyn. por. odd. OUNZ Sahy, prednosta MUDr T. Karoly M. H., OUNZ, Sahy.  
(LABOR, blood in  
blood picture (Cz))

KRUTA, Jarmil, dr.; HOLUB, Jiri, dr.; KURCOVA, Vlasta; HALOVA, Mila.

Experience from a year's stay at the children's department of the  
Czechoslovak Red Cross Hospital in Korea. Cesk.pediat. 11 no.2-3:  
208-214 Mar 56.

(HOSPITALS

Czech. Red Cross Hosp. in Korea, pediatric department)



CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KOUBA, K.; HALOVA, D.; Clinic of Infectious Diseases, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Infekcni Klinika Fakulty Vseobecneho Lekarstvi KU), Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof Dr J. PROCHAZKA.

"Contribution to Differential States of Unconsciousness."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 4, Jul 66, pp 286-287

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Comatous form of encephalitis at the onset of infectious mononucleosis is described. Correct diagnosis and effective treatment by steroids effected a recovery. The possibility of occurrence of this form of infectious mononucleosis in the differential diagnosis of states of unconsciousness is pointed out. 2 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received 9 Jul 65).

HAJDUZKA, Miroslav

Physics: optimization calculation of a tubular fuel element for  
gas cooled heavy water power reactors. Javerna energie 1967  
no. 1.87-88 10 161.

1. Nuclear Research Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,  
Prague.

L 12255-63

EWT(1)/EDS/EEC-2/EEB-2/EEQ-2

AFETC/ASD/ESD-5/AFVIC  
S/271/63/000/004/015/045

AUTHOR: Halouska, Milos  
 TITLE: A pulse-phase converter

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1963, 19, abstract 4A123 (Czechosl. pat., kl. 42m, 14, no. 101660, 15.11.61)

TEXT: This converter guarantees step variation in signal phase, the phase shift being proportional to the number of pulses impinging on the counter. Each element of the pickup controls a phase-shift cell or voltage divider joined in series in the phasing chain. These cells or dividers are constructed in gamma-shaped form, with controlled ohmic resistance joined to the transverse arm; this resistance can take on at least two values. Change in the quantity of resistance is possible because of the fact that in series with the constant resistance there is connected a diode whose conductivity is controlled by the cell of the counting device. There are 6 illustrations. M. Ts.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

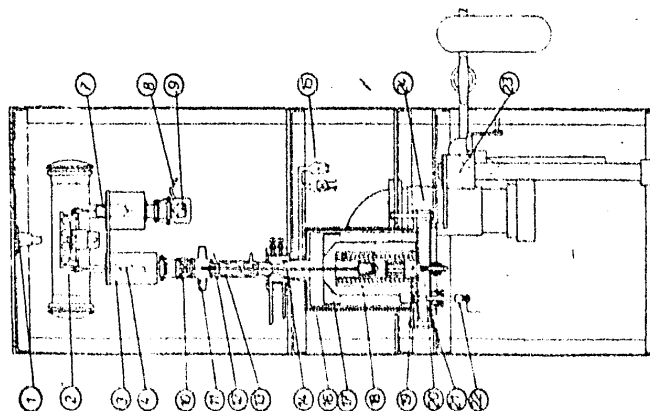
Card 1/1

Automatic recording balances ... Z/012/62/000/001/006/007  
E112/E535

J. C. Rabatin, C.S. Gard.: Anal.Chem. 31, 1689-92, 1959;  
Ref.12: J.G.Hoolley: Canadian Journ. of Chem. 35, 374-380, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Hutnický ústav ČSAV  
(Mining Institute Czechoslovak AS)

Fig.2



Card 5/6

Automatic recording balances ...

Z/012/62/000/001/006/007

E112/E535

DTA, and holding the furnace in position, is attached to the centre of the glass plate. The molybdenum shield 17 is inserted between the glass receiver and the furnace and is provided with an opening for the rod of the balance. An opening in the wall of the receiver connects to an evacuation unit 24. It is to be noted that the core 7 is a permanent magnet. The maximum sample weight is about 3 g. A detailed description and a sketch are also given for the spring-type balance, in which the extension of a helical quartz spring is measured by means of a differential transformer. The maximum sample weight is about 0.5 g. Recording is by means of a point type instrument on a 25 cm wide chart; thermogravimetric and differential thermal analyses graphs can be recorded simultaneously as a function of both temperature and time. A table is included which contains information of the most important commercially available and some laboratory prototypes of recording balances (principles of operation, capacity, etc.). There are 6 figures, 1 table and 21 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 17 non Soviet-bloc. The four latest English-language references read as follows: Ref. 6: J. F. Cordes: Chem. Eng. Techn. 20, 342-346, 1958; Ref. 8: M. J. Pope: J. Sci. Instr., 34, 229-232, 1957. Ref. 10: Card 4/6

Automatic recording balance. ...

Z/012/62/000/001/006/007  
E112/E535

core 7 and weight pan 9 are suspended from one end of the balance. Another ferrite core 4 and a sample crucible, held in position by ceramic capillaries, are suspended from the other end of the balance. Rods, carrying ferrite cores 7 and 4 are inserted into vertical glass tubes, which are sealed into the glass cylinder housing of the balance. One of the tubes, housing core 4, connects via brass bellows 10 to chamber 11, which is provided with fused-in platinum wires for the thermocouple terminals, and continues through glass condenser 13 to a cooled brass cylinder via a Kovar-ring seal. The brass cylinder fits by means of a ground joint 14 into the neck of the receiver 16. The latter is provided with an internal cooling arrangement and is sealed hermetically by a cooled glass plate 21, which at the same time is the supporting base for the electric furnace 18 and a molybdenum shield 17. The glass plate is also provided with two bushings 22 for the furnace wires and a central opening 20 for the thermocouple, regulating the temperature of the furnace and for use in the differential thermal analysis. A cylindrical block from sintered corundum 19, supporting the thermocouple system for

Card 3/6

Automatic recording balances

Z/012/62/000/001/006/007  
E112/E535

produces a change in the output signal from the differential transformer. In the equilibrium position the output is zero; with increasing deflection of the core the output increases in proportion to the deflection. This unbalance signal is amplified and rectified by a phase discriminating rectifier. The resulting rectified output is proportional to the deflection and is of one polarity if the core of the differential transformer is deflected upwards and of opposite polarity if this core is deflected downwards. A new null restoring mechanism is included for which the following advantages are claimed: improved stability of the assembly and improved linearity of recording, diminished dependence on variation of amplifier gain or changes in the line voltage. Improved dynamic properties of the assembly are also claimed: the period of the balance beam or quartz spring can be considerably reduced and optimum damping can be introduced. The sensitivity of the system may be readily adjusted by shunting the feedback circuit. The beam-balance assembly, Fig.2, includes: analytical balance with arresting mechanism, placed in glass cylinder 2, closed at both ends by ground joints. A ferrite

Card 2/6

Z/012/62/000/001/006/007  
E112/E535

AUTHORS: Blažek, A. and Halousek, J.  
TITLE: Automatic recording balances for thermal gravimetric analysis in vacuo

PERIODICAL: Silikáty, no.1, 1962, 100-111 + 2 plates

TEXT: Two automatic deflection balances, a beam and a spring type, for use in thermogravimetric and related studies are described. The principle of operation is the same for both. The deviation in weight is recorded as a vertical displacement of a suspended element, which is transformed into an a.c. voltage by means of a linear differential transformer. This is made as a solenoid, two chambers contain equal primary and secondary windings wound on top of each other. The primary windings are connected in series in synphase, the secondary windings are also connected in series but in counterphase. A magnetically soft ferrite core is suspended so that it is in the centre, it does not touch the walls and is allowed to move freely. A change in the axial position of the core changes the inductive coupling between the primary and the secondary windings and as a result of that it

Card 1/6



Influence of the Degree of Reduction on the Process of Softening of  
Iron Ores

CZECH/74.55.8-2/16

There are 20 figures and 18 references, 7 of which are  
Czech, 1 English, 7 German, 1 Soviet and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Hutnický ústav ČSAV, Praha (Institute of Metallurgy,  
Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1959

✓

Card 3/3

CZECH/34-59-8.2/16

# Influence of the Degree of Reduction on the Process of Softening of Iron Ores

influence on the process of softening; automatic continuous recording of the softening curves. A sketch of the instruments for studying the degree of softening is shown in Figure 1 and a photograph of it is reproduced in Figure 2. Figures 7 and 8 show respectively a photograph and a sketch of the instrument for determining the reduction ability of ores. In some metallurgical processes the ore is transformed into the plastic state after it has already been reduced to some extent and, therefore, it is of interest to know the process of softening up to a certain degree of reduction. The instrument described in the paper enables simultaneous observation of the progress of the reduction process and of the softening of iron ores as a function of the reached degree of reduction. The results of studies of the process of softening on three specimens of Czech ores are given and discussed.

Card 2/3



AUTHORS: Leitner, Jindřich, Vlnatý, Josef and <sup>CZECH/54-59-3-2/16</sup> Halousek, Jan.  
Engineers

TITLE: Influence of the Degree of Reduction on the Process of Softening of Iron Ores

PERIODICAL: Hutnicke listy, 1959, Nr 8, pp 659 - 667

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the influence of the most important factors on the process of softening of iron ores and give a review of the methods and techniques of studying it. First, pp 660-661, hitherto published results and information on methods are reviewed. In the latter part, pp 662-667, the experiments are described and also an instrument developed by the Metallurgical Institute of the Czech Ac. Sc. for investigating the process of softening of ores and agglomerates. The instrument enables investigation of the process of softening of fine-grain and lump material for a chosen load in any atmosphere; simultaneous reduction directly in the apparatus in both above mentioned cases; automatic continuous observation of the process of reduction with the possibility of determining the reached degree of reduction and its

Card1/3

HALON, Edward

10th anniversary of activities of the Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Nauka polska 10 no.5:117-137 S-O '62.

HUNGARY

FREY, Zsuzsa, Dr. HALMY, Laszlo, Dr. Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education, Department of Neurology (chairman: MISKOLCZY, Laszlo, Dr. professor) and IV. Department of Medicine (chairman: KOSOVYI, Laszlo, Dr. professor) (Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, Ideggyogyaszati Tanszek es IV. sz. Belgyogyaszati Tanszek), Budapest.

"Effect of Metopiron on Cerebral Electric Activity."

Budapest, Ideggyogyaszati Szemle, Vol XX, No 1, Jan 67, pages 26-29.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of metopiron on cerebral electric activity was studied in patients with different endocrinological disorders. Of the 13 cases studied, a normalization of the electrogenesis was observed in 3. It is assumed that the normalization is caused by a direct or indirect effect of metopiron on the hypothalamus. In their further reasoning, the possibility of a relationship between the diurnal variations of ACTH synthesis and the chronometric function of the  $\alpha$  rhythm is pointed out by the authors. 2 Hungarian, 19 Western references.

HALMY, Laszlo, dr.; LASZLO, Barnabas, dr.; BIZZA, Piroska, dr.

Dubin-Johnson's syndrome. Orv. hetil. 104 no.33:1559-1562  
18 Ag '63.

1. Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet, IV Belgyogyaszati Tanszek,  
Fovarosi Tanacs Vaci uti Korhaza es a Kozponti Allami Korhaz  
Prosecturaja.

(JAUNDICE, CHRONIC IDOPATHIC) (BILIRUBIN)  
(CHOLANGITIS) (LIVER FUNCTION TESTS)  
(CHOLECYSTOGRAPHY)

HALMY, Karoly

Retrobulbar paragonimiasis. Szemeszet 96 no.3:133-136  
S '59.

1. A volt Koreai Magyar Korhaz (Igazgato: Szederkenyi Janos)  
Szemosztalyanak (Foorvos: Halmy Karoly) kozlemenye.  
(PARAGONIMUS infect)  
(EYE DISEASES)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																													
HALEMY, J. E.				17																																																													
<p><b>Poppies.</b> Béla Bencze and Jolán B. Halmi. <i>Magyar Kém. Lapja</i> 3, 570-6(1948).--Growth expts. were made with 48 kinds of poppy seeds (20 blue, 15 gray, 1 brown, and 12 white varieties) in the years 1945-47. The flowers were mostly white with lilac striations; some varieties showed pink, red, and lilac color. The contents of the capsules in anhyd. morphine, calcd. to dry matter were 0.250-0.735, av. 0.40% in varieties with blue seeds, 0.267-0.620, av. 0.44% in varieties with gray seeds, 0.360-0.670, av. 0.40% in varieties with white seeds, and 0.45% in varieties with brown seeds. The seeds contained, calcd. on dry matter, protein 22.3-27.0%, fat 26.4-47.1%, vitamin B<sub>1</sub> 0.60-3.24 mg./100 g. in blue seeds; protein 22.2-28.0, fat 31.0-41.3, vitamin 1.62-3.50 mg./100 g. in gray seeds, protein 25.4, fat 42.8, vitamin 3.18 in brown seeds; protein 21.4-27.2, fat 39.4-45.8, vitamin 1.98-3.37 in white seeds. Five varieties of poppies grown in Turkey contained in their dry hulls 0.350-424% anhyd. morphine calcd. on the dry matter of the capsules.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">István Finály</p>																																																																	
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10">SIGNATURE</th> <th colspan="10">ILLUSTRATIONS</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="10">SIGNATURE</th> <th colspan="10">ILLUSTRATIONS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td> <td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						SIGNATURE										ILLUSTRATIONS										SIGNATURE										ILLUSTRATIONS										1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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HALMOVICI, A.

On some invariants of parallel transfer in spaces with affine connection  
p. 135

Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Filiala Iasi. STUDII SI  
CERCETARI STIINTIFICE. MATEMATICA. Iasi, Rumania. Vol. 8, no. 2  
1957

Monthly list of East European Accessions (FEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 6, June 1959  
Uncl.

HALMOSNE BATHORY, Katalin

Activity of the corrosion standardization center. Gypsyartastechn  
1 no.7:271-272 0 '61.

1. Corrosion Standardization Center, Budapest.

CSAKVARI, Bela; HALMOS, Terez; TOROK, Ferenc

An account of the Dresden Conference on Silicon Chemistry.  
Kem tud kozl 20 no.3:410-413 '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Altalanos es Szervetlen  
Kemiai Tanszeka, Budapest.

L 44608-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: MT6033138

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/044/004/0373/0383

AUTHOR: Lengyel, Bela--Lendel, B. (Doctor; Professor; Budapest); Halmos, Terez--  
 Khalmosh, T. (Budapest); Szekely, Tamas--Sekey, T. (Doctor; Budapest)

ORG: Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand University,  
 Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudományegyetem, Általános és Szervetlen Kémiai Tanszék),  
 Research Group for Inorganic Chemistry, MTA, Budapest (MTA Szervetlen Kémiai  
 Kutatócsoport)

TITLE: Recent investigations of the hydrolysis and polycondensation of mixtures of  
 methyl trichlorosilane and dimethyl dichlorosilane

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 44, no. 4, 1965, 373-383

TOPIC TAGS: hydrolysis, polycondensation, silane

ABSTRACT: Mixtures of methyl trichlorosilane and dimethyl dichlorosilane were subjected to hydrolysis under carefully adjusted experimental conditions. The correlation between the distribution of molecular weight in the primary hydrolysis product and the composition of the system to be hydrolyzed was established. Furthermore, the effect of the pH value, and of various cations and anions were also considered and conclusions were drawn as to the assumed mechanism of the hydrolysis-polycondensation process. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 6 formulas and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1 blg

0970 0692

L 09060-67 RO  
ACC NR: AP6032898

SOURCE CODE: HU/0025/66/025/001/0033/0048  
5

AUTHOR: Halmos, Miklos

ORG: Department of Organic Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University of Sciences, Szeged  
(Jozsef Attila Tudományegyetem Szerves Kémiai Tanszeka)

TITLE: Preparation and investigation of steroids substituted in the 6- and 16-position

SOURCE: MTA. Kémiai tudományok osztályának Közleményei, v. 25, no. 1, 1966, 33-48

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, nonmetallic organic derivative

ABSTRACT: Author describes research which has been going on in the Department of Organic Chemistry of Jozsef Attila University of Sciences since 1960. In the beginning the work concerned the synthesis of compounds of the pregnane skeleton substituted in the 16 position, primarily of compounds where the substituent in the 16 position is linked to the pregnane skeleton by means of a carbon atom. Later the experiments were extended to the derivatives of these compounds which are substituted in the 6 position. Orig. art. has: 55 formulas. [JPRS: 35,397]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 022

Card 1/1 nst

0920 0415

CSISZAR, Bela; HALMOS, Miklos; BECK, Mihaly; SZARVAS, Pal

Examination of complex forming characteristics of oxycarbonic acids.  
Pt.1. Magy kem folyoir 70 no.5:214-216 My '64.

1. Chair of Inorganic and Analytic Chemistry, Lajos Kossuth  
University, Debrecen, Reaction Kinetics Research Group of the  
Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Chair of Organic Chemistry Attila  
Jozsef University, Szeged.

*HALMOS, MIKLOS*

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General Questions  
on Organic Chemistry. C-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 13, 1958, 43177.

Author : Fodor Gabor, Kovacs Odon, Toth Jozsef, Koczka  
Karoly, Koczor Istvan, Vincze Iren W., Lestyan  
Janos, Halmos Miklos, Dobo Pal.

Inst :

Title : Recent Methods and Advances in Stereochemistry of  
Organic Compounds.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9,  
No 1, 77-91.

Abstract: A review, mostly of the work of the authors. Biblio-  
graphy 58 references.

Card : 1/1

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their  
Synthetic Analogues.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74183.

alc.). L-hydroxyproline is prepared similarly to  
XIII of XIV, yield 61%, melt. p. 273 to 274° (dis-  
sociates),  $d = -76^\circ$  (c = 1.001; water).

Card : 5/5



HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their  
Synthetic Analogues.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74183.

147 to 150° (from water),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +54^\circ$  (c + 0.5; abs. alc.). D-IX (XI) is separated similarly to the described from the solution of 13 g of X in 55 ml of 1 n. NaOH, yield 89%,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +147^\circ$  (c + 1.004; 50%-ual alc.). 5.16 g of XI is boiled with 90 ml of 5 n. HCl; the filtrate is treated with aniline in alcohol after the extraction with ether, D-hydroxyproline (XII) is separated, yield 65%, melt. p. 274 to 275°,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +77^\circ$  (c = 1.001; water). L-brucinate of IX (XIII) is separated from alcohol mother liquor, yield 80%, melt. p. 95 to 108° (from water),  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -50^\circ$  (c = 1.02; abs. alc.). Similarly to XI, L-IX (XIV) is separated from XIII, yield 93%,  $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -145^\circ$  (c + 1.112; 50%-ual

Card : 4/5

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their  
Synthetic Analogues.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74183.

NaOH; IV is separated, extracted with ether, pH is adjusted to 6, and 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-L-proline (VIII) is separated, yield 59%, melt. p. 178 to 179°,  $D = -94.7^\circ$  ( $c = 1.015$ ; 50% aq. alc.). L-proline is separated from VIII similarly to VII, yield 79%, melt. p. 220 to 222° (dissociates),  $D = -82^\circ$  ( $c = 0.5$ ; water). 9 g of 3,5-dinitrobenzoylchloride and 30 ml of n. NaOH are added to the solution of 5 g of II in 50 ml of 1 n. NaOH (0°, 30 min.); it is acidified with concentrated HCl and 24 hours later 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-II (IX) is separated, yield 95%, melt. p. 203 to 206°. The solution of 14 g of IX and 20.02 g of IV in 250 ml of water is left to season 4 days at 20°; D-brucinate of IX (X) precipitates, yield 84%, melt. p.

Card : 3/5

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their  
Synthetic Analogues.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74183.

D-proline-IV (V) falls out, melt. p. 111 to 112°  
(from water),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +31.5^\circ$  (c = 1.018;  
abs. alc.). 1 n. NaOH is added to the solution of  
17.54 g of V in 486 ml of hot water, 8.4 g of IV  
is separated, after extraction with ether, the  
mother liquor is acidified with concentrated HCl  
to pH = 6; 24 hours later 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-D-  
proline (VI) falls out at 3°, yield 62%, melt. p.  
179°,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +94.8^\circ$  (c = 1.292; 50%-ual  
alc.). VI is hydrolyzed with 5 n. HCl and D-proline  
(VII) is separated on Ionite 1R-4R, yield 82%,  
melt. p. 215 to 220° (dissociates),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} =$   
+81° (c = 0.5; water). The mother liquors are con-  
densed and seasoned several hours at 3° with 1 n.

Card : 2/5

1470.905 AP  
HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Natural Substances and Their  
Synthetic Analogues. G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74183.

Author : O. Kovacs, M. Halmos, G. Bernath.

Inst :

Title : Resolution of DL-Proline and DL-Hydroxyproline.

Orig Pub: Acta phys. et chem. Szeged, 1957, 3, No 1-4, 118-121.

Abstract: DL-proline (I) and DL-hydroxyproline (II) were resolved into D- and L- isomers as brucine salts of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl derivatives of I and II. The solution of 24 g of brucine tetrahydrate (IV) in 100 ml of acetone (III) is added to the solution of 15.84 g of 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-I in 100 ml of III, the solvent is distilled off and the residue is dissolved in 480 ml of water; 3,5-dinitrobenzoyl-

Card : 1/5

*HAL MOS, L M 11*

USSR / ~~XXXXXX~~ Organic Chemistry. Theoretical and General Problems of Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, No 10994

Author : Feder G., Kochka K., Leshtian I., Tot I., Khal'mosh G., Kovach O., Vinche V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Absolute Configuration of Some Tertiary Amines and Tetraammonium Salts.

Orig Pub : Uspekhi Khimiyi, 1956, 25, No 7, 894-902

Abstract : Review of the work by the authors on the study of the spherical orientation of the bonds of nitrogen and the determination of absolute and relative configuration of tertiary amines and salts of tetraammonium bases in Bibliography with 24 titles.

KOVACS, O., FADOP, G., HALMAS, M.

III,  $\text{MgCO}_3$  and 4.13 ml. of 5.4%  $\text{NaOH}$  in  $\text{EtOH}$  was refluxed, the  $\text{MgCO}_3$  was heated at 120-5 with 5 ml.  $\text{EtMe}$  and 4 ml.  $\text{MeI}$  and filtered. The residue was washed with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and recrystd. from  $\text{EtOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  yielding 0.492 g. *N*-ethoxycarbonyl-36-hydroxy-26-hydroxymethylpiperidinium iodide (IX), m.p. 201° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 1.95^\circ$ . A mixt. of 0.727 g. IX in 30 ml. 60% aq.  $\text{MeOH}$  and 0.48 g.  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  in 10 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  was shaken for 6 hrs. and filtered. The filtrate was refluxed with 20 ml. concd.  $\text{HCl}$  for 2 hrs., filtered, decolorized with  $\text{C}$  and evapd. in vacuo to give 1.320 g. *N*-ethoxycarbonyl-36-hydroxy-26-hydroxymethylpiperidinium chloride (X), m.p. 205° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 51.0^\circ$  ( $c 0.52$ ). Evapn. of the  $\text{MgCO}_3$ - $\text{EtMe}$  mother liquor from IX gave a red syrup which was treated with  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$  (from 1.7 g.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ) and 20 ml.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and filtered. The residue on evapn. of the filtrate was refluxed 3 hrs. with concd.  $\text{HCl}$  and evapd. Crystn. of the residue from  $\text{MeOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  yields 0.796 g. X converted by shaking with  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$ , working up and recrystg. from  $\text{MeOH}$ - $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to the base (XI), m.p. 234° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 60.8^\circ$  ( $c 2.20$ , 60%  $\text{MeOH}$ ). The ethoxycarbonyl derivs. and butanols from the two reaction sequences show striking differences in rotational values. Interconversion of I produces strong base shift in rotation whereas the reverse sequence gives compds. in which the original levorotation is maintained or increased. It is concluded that the lactone II is derived from *N*-ethoxycarbonyl-36-hydroxy-26-hydroxymethylpiperidinium iodide and that identical configuration at the N atom can be deduced for the salts VIII, VIIIa, VIIIb, and X, the opposite configuration occurring in the quaternary salts IV and V. Thus, the *N*-Me groups in I and III and the ethoxycarbonylmethyl group in the free base related to VIII appear to be predominantly oriented towards the piperidine ring, indicating the predominating importance of the Pitzer effect.

C. R. Addman

3/3

KORAC, D., FODOR, G., HALMOS, M.

Cell was added dropwise to a mix. to 35 g. freshly distd. EtOH in 150 ml. abs. EtOH. The mixt. was refluxed 5 hrs. and evapd. to 3 g. 35 yellow crystals, purified by washing and dry. with EtOH in 1 hr. to yield 14.5 g. 35-*N*-acetyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-*N*-propionyltropans (VII), m. 109° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 22.4$  (c 1.015). Together with 8 g. EtOH. A mixt. of 30 g. VII, 30 g. NaOH, and 350 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O was refluxed for 8 hrs., acidified to Congo red with HCl and evapd. The residue was acid. with 2 portions of 100 ml. anhyd. alc., and the acid. mixed to 60 ml. and treated with the same amt. of NaOMe. Residue, then with 200 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> and distn. gave 35-*N*-acetyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-*N*-propionyltropans (II), b. 140.80° (decomp.), m. 180° (from EtOH). D (18.1 g.), 12.89 g. (CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H) and 90 ml. anhyd. EtOH was kept at room temp. 20 hrs. evapd. in vacuo to a sirup and taken up in 150 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub>. The soln. was washed with H<sub>2</sub>O, the washings were dried with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and the combined CHCl<sub>3</sub> solns. were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, acidified with dry alc. HCl and evapd. Crystn. of the residue from EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O yielded 12 g. *N*-carboxymethyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-*N*-propionyltropans (VIII), m. 105-6° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 22.4$  (c 1.015), converted to *N*-carboxymethyl-2-hydroxy-1-methyl-*N*-propionyltropans (VIIIa), m. 161° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 22.4$  (c 1.007). By refluxing 3 hrs. in 2 parts H<sub>2</sub>O and 4 parts concd. EtCl. V IIa (2.22 g.) in 20 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O was shaken 5 min. with 9.4 g. freshly prepd. Ag<sub>2</sub>O, filtered over C and evapd. in vacuo to give the base (VIIIb), m. 247° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 64.3$  (c 0.832). VIII (2.75 g.) and 20 ml. Ag<sub>2</sub>O were heated 4 hrs. on the steam bath, kept overnight at room temp. and concd. in vacuo. Crystn. of the residue from Me<sub>2</sub>CO-Et<sub>2</sub>O gave 2.01 g. 10-acetyl-20-acetyl-1-methyl-*N*-ethoxycarbonylmethyltropans (VIIIc), m. 104° (decomp.),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 38.4$  (c 1.071). A mixt. of 1.810 g. VIIIc in 40

2/3



HAL MOS MIKLOS

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Chem 3

1/3



HALMOS, M.

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EOLICS, Zoltanne, dr.; HAINOS, Laszlone; KALL, Imre; KONTA, Laszlo;  
SAGI, Lajos; SIMOS, Lajos; STENGER, Vilmos; TIMANYI, Kalman;

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(POLYPI case reports)

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(INFANT NEWBORN dis)

(KIDNEY DISEASES in inf & child)

PILASZANOVICH, Imre, dr.; HALMOS, Laszlo, dr.

On stenosing tenosynovitis in children. Gyermekgyógyászat 11 no.11:  
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1. A Pécsi Tudományegyetem Gyermek-Klinikájának (Igazgató: Kerpel-  
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DAROCZY, Gyula, Dr.; HALMOS, Laszlo, Dr.

Successful treatment of lung cyst causing tension pneumothorax by lobectomy in a 11 day old newborn infant. Orv. hetil. 100 no.37: 1347-1349 Sept 13 59

1. A pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: +Schmidt Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) és Gyermekklinikájának (igazgató: Kerpel-Fronius Ödön dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PNEUMOTHORAX, in inf. & child)  
(LUNG DISEASES, in inf. & child)  
(PNEUMONECTOMY, in inf. & child)  
(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis)

HALMOS, Laszlo, dr.; PILASZANOVICH, Imre, Dr.

Congenital duodenal obstruction. Gyermekgyógyászat 9 no.7:204-207 July 58.

1. A Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika-jának (Igazgató: Kerpel Fionius Odon dr., egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION, in inf. & child  
congen. duodenal (Hun))



PIIASZANOVICH, Imre, Dr.; HALMOS, Laszlo, Dr.

Current problems of childhood ileus (invagination). Orv. hetil. 99  
no.27:912-913 6 July 58.

1. A Pecsí Tudományegyetem Gyermekklinikajának (Igazgató: Kerpel-Fronius  
Odon dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.  
(INTUSSUSCEPTION, in inf. & child  
diag. & surg. (Hun))

HALMOS, Laszlo, Dr.; PILASZANOVICH, Imre, Dr.

Meconium peritonitis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.22:735-736 1 June 58.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika-jának (igazgató:  
Kerpel-Fronius Odon dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PERITONITIS, in inf. & child  
meconium peritonitis (Hun))

(MECONIUM  
same)

(INFANT, NEWBORN, dis.  
same)

*HALMOS, L. Dr.*

PILASZANOVICH, Imre, Dr.; HALMOS, Laszlo, Dr.

Successful surgery in a case of cardiac tamponade. Orv. hetil. 99 no.12:  
414-415 28 Mar 58.

1. A Pecs i Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinikájának (igazgató: Kerpel-  
Fronius Odon dr. Egyet. tanár) Közleménye.

(HEART, wds. & inj.

cardiac tamponade due to stab wound in child,  
successful surg. (Hun))